DISSENTING NOTE BY MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA.

I feel it incumbent on me to make my position clear when I oppose the strong opinion expressed by the majority of the members in favour of proportionate representation. When we take into consideration the very limited powers that are being enjoyed by the non-officials in the constitutional bodies, I strongly feel at the outset that there is no necessity for such a system at all.

GROUNDS FOR OPPOSING THE SYSTEM.

1. There was no representation of grievances against the present majority system either by the minority interests or as a matter of fact by any agitation on the part of the public.

2. That the Legislative Council to which representation is sought to be given by the method is not purely elected; but, on the other hand, there are nominated elements representing all sorts of interests. Hence, the idea of giving representation to several parties and interests is a misnomer.

3. This system presupposes the existence of good and well established party systems.

4. The proportionate representation which is introduced in advanced western countries have in fact strong and well-established parties based on fundamental political principles. Whereas, our constitutional bodies are, at present, constituted on special and communal interests. They have not yet developed on good and well defined political principles, but are only in the initial stages of making. So, at this stage of their growth, the little political consciousness that is being evinced by the people would be strangled to death.

5. Even in such an advanced country as England, this system was tried in many places but was dropped as it did not get general approval.

6. This system instead of encouraging the formation of parties on sound political principles tends to develop groupings and communal cliques and jealousies. Hence, it is a retrograde step and is detrimental to the growth of political consciousness.

7. It is too complicated and open to too many side issues to be further discussed in detail here.

8. It creates confusion in the minds of average voters of our country and is not a good system by which the will of the electorate can be gauged.

9. The communal feelings which this system is sure to engender will, instead of giving proper and adequate representation to the members of the numerous minor communities, deprive them of the advantages they are enjoying under the existing system.

10. Hence, I am strongly of opinion that the introduction of this system to our body politics is unsuitable to our present political conditions and fraught with many dangers.

DISSENTING NOTE BY Mr. B. GOPALA CHAR.

The Seal Committee which first considered the constitution of the Assembly has well suggested that the returning of members to that body should be on a mixed basis of extent, income and population of various units. Now everything has been overlooked and importance is attached only to population. If we are going to adopt the principle of electing representatives in proportion to population we must necessarily as an inseparable adjunct to such a principle adopt the most liberal policy with respect to franchise. Franchise being kept out of sight and the question of returning members above being considered marks distinctly an anomaly and looks an anachronism.

In particular it has caused great disadvantage to the Malnad which forms an important part of the State. Due to various causes Malnad has come to possess spare population and shows time after time a decrease in population. But it always returns a heavy income to the State budget. This important part of our province so far as revenue returns are considered and extent as well dwindles into an insignificant unit when its population is considered. On a mere consideration of population much of the maidan

tracts claim privileges as both rural and urban constituencies and thus derive an advantage of sending more representatives than the Malnad. The Malnad must necessarily be given an important place for the simple reason of its greater tax-paying capacity. It is not only the clamorous population that should derive the advantage of any such scheme but also an absolute equal advantage must also be derived by the large contributor to the State revenues.

Hence under these circumstances disagreeing with the opinion of the Committee, I suggest that a mixed basis of income and population be made the criterion for fixing the number of members for each constituency. Either one for every 25,000 population with the privilege of weightage be granted or the old scheme be retained for malnad tracts only. This would remove not only an injustice done to Malnad by the findings of the committee but also a certain importance, it deserves, will be given to it.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Earnest Money.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 393 402 -L. B. 155-31-2, dated 13th July 1932, amending para 2 of the Notification annexed to Government Order L. 8063-78—L. B. 175-29-1, dated 8th May 1930, so as to fix the initial deposit to be made by persons intending to bid at the sale of the right to collect District Fund Tolls and Market Fees at Rs. 100.

2. Letter No. C. 208—32-33, dated 19th August 1932, from the President, District Board, Chitaldrug, forwarding copy of the resolution of the Board that the initial deposit in the case of markets may be fixed at Rs. 25 instead of at Rs. 100 as the latter would work as a hardship in many cases.

ORDER NO. L. 2414-30—L. B. 100-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER 1932.

Government are pleased to direct that para 2 of the Notification referred to in the order of July 1932, be further modified as noted below:—

"2. Persons intending to bid must attend in person or by a duly accredited agent. Every such person should deposit beforehand as earnest money:—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 100 in the case of tolls, and

(*b*) a sum equal to one-sixth of the realisations in the previous year or Rs. 100 whichever is less, in the case of market fees.

The deposits of all the bidders, except the first two or three whose bids are to be recommended for acceptance, will be returned at the close of the sale. The successful bidder, who will be called the contractor, shall, on confirmation of the sale, make a further deposit which, together with the initial deposit made by him, will be equal to two months' khists. This amount will be returned at the end of the year only on fulfilment of the contract. The deposits of the other bidders will be returned after the confirmation of the sale."

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Reviews the Report on the Working of the Government Presses.

READ—

Report on the working of the Government Presses, the Mysore Gazette Office and the Office of the Registrar of Authorised Publications for the year 1931-32, received with letter No. 331, dated the 13th August 1932, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore.